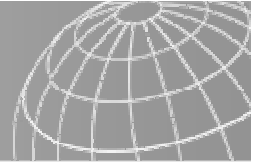
A faint, light gray world map serves as a background for the title text, centered behind the main heading.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into German Development Cooperation

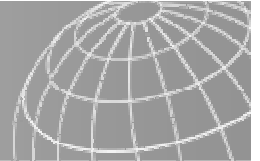
Dr. Konrad Uebelhör
Coordinator

BMZ- GTZ Programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention”



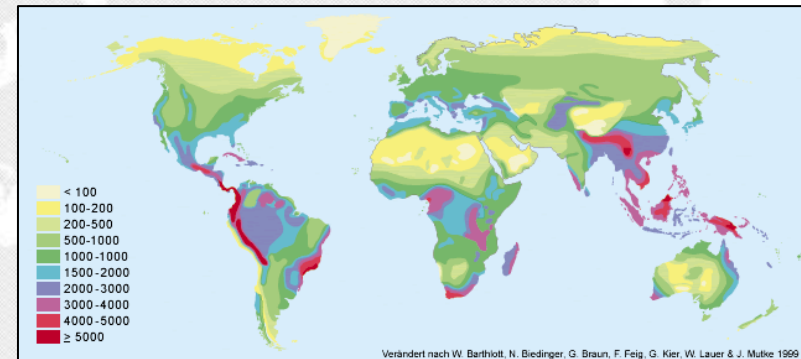
Contents

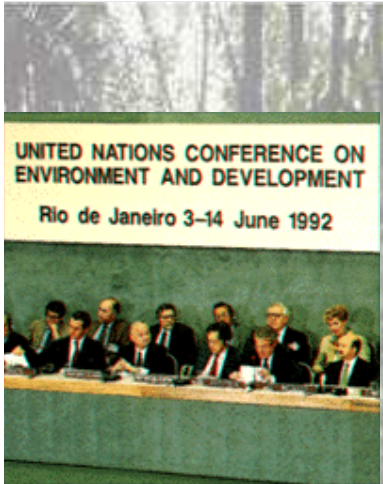
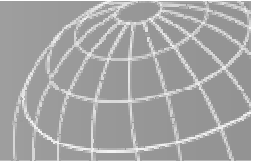
- 1. Relevance of biodiversity for German development cooperation**
- 2. Approaches to Mainstreaming**
- 3. Critical Reflections**
- 4. Next steps in Germany**
- 5. Outlook**



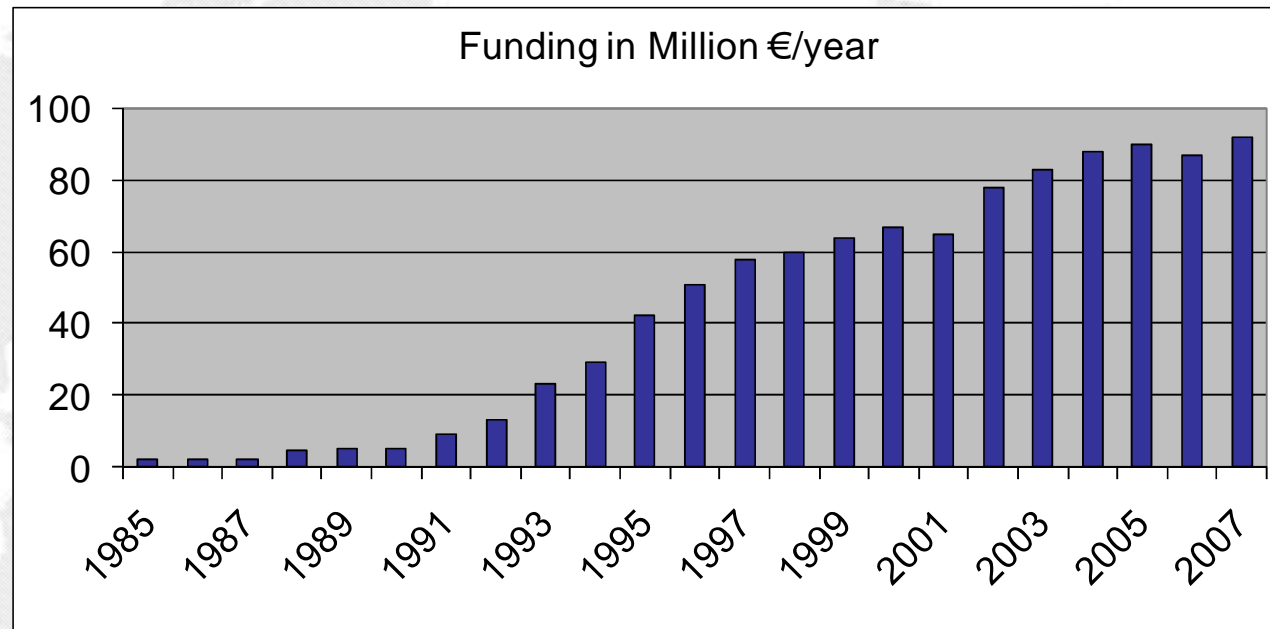
1. Relevance of biodiversity in the context of DC

- Most of the world's biodiversity in developing countries
- Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services endanger the livelihoods of poor people
- Biodiversity conservation is essential to achieve MDGs; MDG 7 is also a prerequisite for achieving other MDGs
- Implementing the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) contributes to sustainable development
- Legally binding character of the CBD (Art. 20)
- Importance of CBD as part of global environmental governance and conservation of global public goods
- Development cooperation supports implementation at the interface of different levels: local – national – international





1. Relevance... - Bilateral Funding



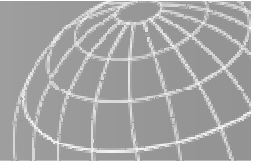
Since 1985: approx. 540 projects in Financial & Technical Cooperation

Approx. 17 million €/year for biodiversity from German contribution to the Global Environmental Facility

COP9: *Life Web Initiative* by Germany to increase internat. efforts, additional 500 million € for 2009 – 2012, 500 million/year afterwards (German economic cooperation and environment ministries)



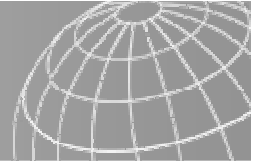
ONE NATURE • ONE WORLD • OUR FUTURE
COP 9 MOP 4 Bonn Germany 2008



2. Approaches to Mainstreaming

- Establishment of a **special project** (1994) to support BMZ in CBD related issues & mainstreaming in German bilateral cooperation
- **Sector concept** “Nature Conservation” in 1997 by BMZ, completely revised in 2008 “**Conservation of Biodiversity**”, considered a cross-sectoral task
- BMZ joins **Poverty and Environment Partnership** in 2003, represented by GTZ (little concern for environment in PSRPs)
- **Communicating** the importance of **biodiversity**: increasing support in public for conserving biodiversity in- and outside Germany
 - MDG-Poster: concept and (e-)tool
 - Thematic Biodiversity Day in partner countries
 - Education for Sustainable Development: (Go4Biodiv, issue brochures, ecological footprint)
 - Exhibitions / Video Clips for public and decision makers
 - Media partnerships (ZDF, GEO magazin)
 - ABS CEPA Initiative





2. Approaches to Mainstreaming (cont.)

- **SEA tool to integrate environmental concerns**

Benin: centralized “*verdissement DSRP*” approach targeting economic sector planning and poverty alleviation strategy

Vietnam: applied in the planning process for the “Dai Tu District Socio-Economic Development Plan”, beside environmental issues and using the ecosystem approach, also environmental monitoring

- **Decentralization of environmental governance:**

Tunisia: systemic “Meadows” workshops incl. all stakeholders elaborate provincial environmental strategies (24 govern.); Biodiversity high on agenda => Integration in National Plan

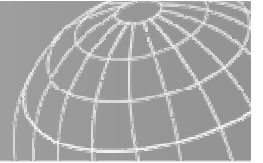
- **Topic-related multi donor approaches**

ABS Capacity Development Initiative for Africa; momentum of int'l negotiations / governance topic make DC Organisations supportive to requests from env. Departments (D, NL, N, CH, DK, EC,..)

- **International Events and obligations:**

COP9 / German COP Presidency

Millennium Review Summit



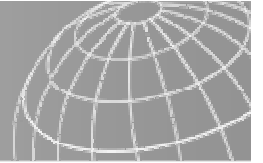
3. Critical Reflections

Some successful approaches to mainstreaming biodiversity but no comprehensive approach considering existing definitions:

- *Working Definition: The informed inclusion of relevant environmental / biodiversity concerns into the decisions and institutions that drive national and sectoral development policy, rules, plans, investment and action*

or successful experiences for mainstreaming in DC projects based on the following questions:

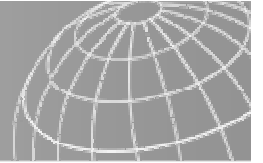
- **Q1.** *Does Biodiversity loss threaten to undermine or reverse the project's or the programme's outputs or outcomes?*
- **Q.2.** *Does this sector's programmes / projects inadvertently contribute to biodiversity loss? How?*
- **Q.3** *How can this project or programme in this sector use its core mandate to help reduce the loss of biodiversity or to mitigating the impact of ecosystem degradation?*



3. Critical Reflections (cont.)

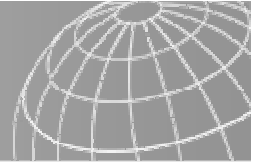
What is still blurry:

- Clear understanding about integrating biodiversity in DC or in partner countries, or both – process drivers in view of Paris Declaration
- Focus of mainstreaming: “Environment or Biodiversity” ?
- How much mainstreaming / integration is possible – each level with its own approach?
- One comprehensive strategy for mainstreaming or – opportunistic integration by bits and pieces whenever possible
- Biodiversity is still species protection/nature conservation - importance for economic and social development not fully understood
- In relation to Climate Change – riding the wave or being buried by it? How much convergence – how much distance



4. Next steps in German DC

- **More and better communication.** Successful mainstreaming does not necessarily depend on the elaboration of more scientific concepts but on communicating “taylor-made” what the *concept of biodiversity* is good for
- **Increase biodiversity funding in development cooperation** without reversing agreed processes - reducing number of partner countries, less priority areas, thematic focus
- **Strengthen biodiversity concerns in climate protection programmes** – carbon is not the only justification to conserve and sustainably use forests – biodiversity secures resilience as well as adaptation and development opportunities in all kinds of ecosystems
- **Making the economic case:** Promoting the concept of ecosystem services and partnering with business (B&B Initiative)



5. Outlook

German commitment at COP9 strengthened the possibility for mainstreaming biodiversity in German development cooperation

However, following issues have to be considered / communicated :

- Scientific evidence for the impacts of biodiversity loss – “Our airplane loses rivets or only parts of an oversized crew” (=>IPBES)
- Importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for social and economic development (=> TEEB Study)
- Best bet for mainstreaming framework: Biodiversity concerns as part of SEA in development cooperation and in partner country policies
- Biodiversity and ecosystem services – their place in relevant debates related to Green Infrastructure / Green Economy
- Increase support base – give more voices to those directly affected





Thank you very much!



www.gtz.de/biodiv

